NEW YORK HERAID SITURDAY, MAY 21 1531-PRIESS SAME

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Union Vanguard Within Five Miles of the Rebel Capital.

Preparations for an Attack on the Enemy.

Reported Proposition for an Armistice for Ten Days.

Declaration of the Rebel Leaders to "Fight to the Death."

General Beauregard Reported to Be in Richmond.

Frightful State of Affairs in Richmond and Petersburg. &c.,

FORTRESS MONROW, May 22, 1862. The steamer from White House this afternoon brings a number of passengers from the headquarters of Gene-sal McClellan's army, which were in proximity to Bottom's Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, the Second division having crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, about seven miles further up, and within eight miles of Richmond.

It was rumored that a proposition for an armistice for ten days had been made by the rebels; but of course no such idea could be entertained.

The advance of our army was understood to be within Ave miles of the city, to which point the enemy has fallon back, with but a slight movement to check our on-Bridge enters the city on the north side.

The tug Dragon, from the James river this morning, brings down two very intelligent citizens from Petersburg, who fled from that city vesterday to avoid the pressgang under the conscription act. In view of the important information which they bring it would not be proper to make their names public. Having been brought to Commodore Goldsborough, they were imme-diately sent to General Wool, and will leave this morning for General McClellan's beauquarters, for whom they have some information which they have not yet made public. They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburg and the surrounding country as of a most deplorable character. The sufferings of the people are almost beyond endurance. The scarcity of provisions was so great that overything was seized for the army week past, with no prospect of even this supply conig for any great length of time. The rebel army, or at least a great portion of it, they represent as ralized and dispirited to such an extent that it is only hold together by the most rigorous appliance of military law. Still the work of conscription was progressi and the roads to Richmond were thronged with unarme man, old and young, being driven along under strongly armed guards. They represent that no people in moder are now suffering, every household being in mourning with the prospect of an approaching famine. They als, Tuesday. On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they say that it was so announ one doubting the fact.

Joff. Davis and the military authorities had declared their intention to fight to the death before Richmond; but strong suspicions were entertained that it was really pose to abandon the city after a short defence at the works surrounding it.

had arrived at Petersburg, who represented the distress prevailing in the city as beyond description. Threats were made by the soldiers from the Gulf States that, if they had to leave Richmond, they would lay it in ashes before doing so. Great fears were entertained that their threat, would be carried into effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to preven

The number of troops at Richmond and in the vicinity was generally believed to be fully two hundred thousand.

Desertors from Fort Darling report that the infantr, force in the vicinity of the work is nearly thirty thousand

The latest advices from the Army of the Peternac state hat General McClellan had crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and that his headquarters are near Nos Bridge. Preparations for an attack are being made.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Our Army Correspondence. BALIMORE CROSS ROATS, Va., May 17, 1862.
Couch's Division in the Advance—A Reconnoissance as Collision—Only Sixteen Miles from Richmond, de.

Gen. Couch, in obedience to an order to feel the enem n the Richmond road, towards Baltimore Cross Roads yesterday advanced, with five regiments and two ba teries, to a point within sixteen miles of Richmond drove in the enemy's pickets, and routed his rear guard of cavairy. This bold advance was made entirely with out loss, and Couch's division last night bivouacked near Paltimore store, in the extreme advance, on the read t Richmond. Orders had been given that great can was every possibility that the enemy would dis pute the way and bring on a general action. Every precaution was therefore taken to make doubly sure the assurance of our entire readiness for any event. Far is ndvacce of the artillery and infantry went a company of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, with all the dash and swas ger of cavalry everywhere, and that company proved, it reality, to be the sensation organ with which we "fel the enemy." Not the less admirable, however, were the dispositions, behind, of the several regiments, which-

Wood after wood was passed through with all proper care. We were evidently across the Dixio threshold, and it became us to be indicate the approach to all the enemy's strong places and presently felt the way into a magnificent field, where, as we subsequently learned, the robels had in-tonded to give battle. They give us battle in a fair-open field! Of course they thought better of it, and were not there. Yet we did not know it at the time, and our force was drawn up in line of battle, as shown in the lingram, and we waited in momentary meticipation of their appearance, while the cavalry poshed on as a

nias for the censorship-we cannot name.

further challenge. Still they came not. Toward noon Lieutenant Smith, with a squad of about twenty men of the Eighth Illinois cavalry me on a portion of the rebel rear guard near a house at Paltimo re Cross Roads, and charged them at once They fled into the wood beyond in a hurry; but two were cut off-a private and the adjutant of the regimen mitenant Smith, shead of his men, rushed upon the adjutant, who went around the house, but fired as he went a near shot, but just a miss, from our gallant Licutenant. Smith fired simultaneously, and his the rebel's horse, but not so as to bring him down. During this gallent exchange the private rushed upon Smith to divort attention and save his officer; but the officer left him, and as Smith's next barrel cowered him he and cendered. From him we learned that his regi-ment was Fitzhugh Lee's (late Stuart's) Virginia cowairy, and formed part of the rebel rear guard. The brave young fellow asked if he had not done his duty, and felt proud at Lieutenant Smith's acknowledgmen

Immediately after this capture Lieutenant Smith observed that the enemy's regiment seemed to be on a should out him off, sa the road they were on came int the main road behind him, he fell back on the infantry, This proved to be in the immediate neighborhood of

some force of the every, and we again anticipated a colpushed on and we occupied all the ground that had bear

GENERAL COUCH'S RECONNOISSANCE AND ADVANCE



CAMP FIFTERN MILES FROM RICHMOND, May 19, 1862. Our Onward Movement—Our Army as It Is—The Sick and the Medical Department—The State Physicians, &c.

Colonel Russell, of Massachusetts, yesterday recon oitered towards the railroad bridge on the Chicka ominy with one company, and established satisfactorily that about one hundred feet of that structure ha six hundred feet—was in good condition. He was fired upon by the enemy's skirmlahers, on the other side of am, and had one man wounded. At daylight this morning Major Harlow and Captain Holman, of the same regiment, went to Bottom's Bridge, and found i We are therefore within twelve miles of Richmo

with an army of old soldiers; for old soldiers our me now are. They have acquired, in the few past month seem possible. They can and do make themselves comfortable under almost any circumstances, and they stand fire like salamanders. More are ill than ought to be than need to be, or than would be, if the medical admin stration of the army kept pace with the other depart ments. Those who are simply unwell-unfitted by some trivial derangement for a day's march-are now distances to permanent hospitals or to cities, and, in many cases, are well before they reach their destination. Then they are sent on after their regiments, and swell the army of stragglers that now follows the Army of the Potomac all along to line of march. We pass comfortable and abandoned houses everywhere. Less than twelve yards from where I slept last night—a damp night, with daw heavy as rain—there lay a soldier on the ground, nearly dead with house with fireplaces within pistol shot. This preten-tions respect for the rights of the inhabitants is a crue and criminal farce.

" Contraband" intelligence represents that there but a small force of rebeis on the Chickahominy; that they have some artillery, but that Richmond itself is

Our division, you may be aware, has been detache from its old command, and is in the advance on the right Whether this was done because the troops that our com manding general had trained were thought the only ones worthy to lead in any direction, or whether it is sign that the corps arrangement is to be relinquished, I cannot say. General McClellan expressed entire satisaction with what had been done.

Physicians sent down at State expense to assist in th army are one of those peculiar humbugs that are the nore despicable because they impose upon so good a phase of our common human nature. If the State to send upon pleasant excursions at the public ex we can't object; but let them not send them to the army and publish that they do good. They do no good. They come down and run around to see sights, bunt up hand ome operations for practice in gunshot wounds, and go home. The arduous duties of an army surgeon ha never yet been lightened by any of these gentry.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, May 20, 1862. We Move On-A Fine Locality and a Fine Parade-Genera

Magrader & Sevant-Forktewn Garrisoned, dc.
The order comes to night for our corps to march it the morning. In conjunction with other troops we are to push further toward Richmond. Whether we shall see a fight before seeing the rebel capital remains to be seen. Cannonading heard an hour before sunset in the the enemy are still lingering between here and there and that a passage at arms with the rebel foe is not alte gether a foriorn hope. The heavy gun firing is supposed to be an attack on General Stoneman's cavalry and flying artillery, who are out in that direction on a roo

Our camp ground is a beautiful one; and were it for pressing engagements at Richmond I feel satisfied that General McClellan would not order such a brief sojourn. We are completely environed by hills, and th water is most excellent-a feature of camp life that is the more appreciated and enjoyed from the length of time the men have been obliged to drink miserable sur face water. On the highest hill are the headquarters of General McClellan, from whose summit a fine view is had of all the troops here. The general who has just assumed command of General Fitz John Porter's old div sion had the entire division out on evening dress parade to-night. A single call of the bugle called each regimen from its camp. General McClellan and staff viewed th parade. It was a beautiful and imposing sight—the lines of regiments covering the plain, so many bands playing n concort, and the gleam of the flashing swords a

bayonets in the evening sunset.

We have long bad the coochman of Jeff. Davis We have now one of the negro servants of General Magruder. The latter came within our for the rebel commander, and thought he would try Union service for a change. The bulk of the rebel army he says, has gone on to Richmond; but whether the will stand there or elsewhere, or what they will do, h is unable to give any information. According to his story General Magruder is sick, and his troops have gone down James river to City Point to stop our gun oats. General Johnston and the main body of the rebel army are in our front. Jeff, Davis, he has it, has take leg bail and fled for parts unknown. The Ninety-third regiment New York Volunteers, has been sent to garri son Yorktown. This is the regiment whose coleral and major, it will be remembered, some time ago fell into

the clutches of the rebels. Lioutenant Colonel Morris, late of the Seventeenth regiment New York Volunteers has been appointed to the coloneley of the regiment.

All the members of one of our brigades have been furnished with new "leggins." This new and tasteful appendage of dress gives an improved appearance to the

has rassed Bottom's Bridge.

BALTIMORE CROSS ROADS, Va., May 21, 1862. Our Movements Onward—St. Peter's Church—A Recon-noissance and a Skirmtth—Panic in Richmond &c. In the progress of the march of the army towards Richmond, this corps is now within twenty miles of that city. We are encamped to-day on the spot where, three days ago, thirty thousand rebel troops lay upon their arms. Their camp fires were still burning when our advance came up. They retreated across the Chickshom ny over the Long Bridge and Bottom's Bridge-the west of this place. I visited yesterday afternoon the venerable St. Peter's church, two miles northeast of here, and four miles southwest of the White House. It is remarkable as being the church in which Gen. Washof preservation. In the graveyard attached to it are bs of some of the most distinguished personages in early Virginia. Most of the inscriptions are in Latin, nearly effaced by time. One of them is a wife's tribute tion to the memory of a departed husba purport of which is the quaint declaration that "a small piece of marble cannot contain the record of his many One of our generals went out with a reconnoitering

party yesterday to the Long Bridge, over the Chicka-nominy. The cavalry in the advance came up with the rear guard of the enemy, and a little skirmish ensued, in which no one was hurt on our side. The enemy appear to be in some force on the south side of the Chickahominy. On the way back to camp we fell in with a regular secesh farmer. He was frank and apparently honest, and his family lives on his farm, within our lines. He says he has been accustomed to go to Richmond to market every week, and went last week as alarm that prevail there as existing to such an extent as to utterly interrupt business of all kinds. So many families were leaving the city that it seemed to him the the city was being descried. He could see no other inline of low earthworks within a mile of the city described in my letter of yesterday.

General Stoneman's Column in Force at New Bridge— The Enemy's Pickets in Chickahominy Swamp—They Are Seen in Force Beyond the Oreck—Probability of a Despe-rate Eatile—Richmond Papers of the 19th inst.—Skirmishes at the Bridge-Names of the Killed and

The advance of the grand army now occupies a stretch of country bordering on the Chickshominy swamp, and at an average distance of ten miles from the city of

I rode out yesterday to the Union pickets at New Bridge-or rather the site of the New Bridge, for the rebels burned it at daylight on Tuesday-and witness some brisk skirmishing between the Sixth regiment of dragoons (regulars) and a force of rebel infantry that fought from their ambush in a swamp. Having re connoitered through the whole country on this side of to New Bridge, and determine the character of its de fences, if any, and the force of the enemy in the

The first brush occurred at an old mill, two miles from the crock, when a dragoon was wounded and his horse shot dead. At ten o'clock on Tuesday a force of infantry was cent to reconnoitre, and they penetrated the woods to the verge of the swamp. Six mounted men were here selected to advance through the swamp by the New Bridge road and discover the wherea opposing skirmishers. They galloped forward in gallant style, conscious that a moment would seal the fate of some of them. Directly, midway of the reeds and slime, from behind a clump of cedars, a squad of rebels rose up and fired into their faces. Corporal John Venner, of the Sixth cavalry, regulars, Company A, feli dead; James Brennan, Company A, was pierced through the back by a musket ball that glanced into his chin, struck out his eeth and cut his lip open; Wm. Dixon, of the same com pany, was badly wounded, and the horses of two dra goons killed. The wounded men and the survivors re treated; but the infantry pressed on, drove out the enemy and recovered the body.

Contrabands come through the enemy's lines from Richmond coustantly, and give much information as to the designs, force and spirit of the rebels. Jeff. Davis is still in Richmond. The enemy lie in immense force from the borders of the creek to within three miles of the city. They appear to have no formidable fortifications will never get across the Chickahominy to return. Great consternation existed in Richmond, and most of the leading people had moved back of the city to await the insue of the battle. Curious handwritings continued to be papers were calling for the execution of the in-cendiaries. The Examiner of Monday—of which advises Mr. Davis to mount his horse and lead the armies ings and days of prayer. Mr. Davis, says the Kraminer, has just been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

Our army is again in motion this morning. Cars are running over a part of the railread between the Pamun key and Chickahominy, and pontoons, mortars and life boats are some of the instrumentalities of death that we see around and about us. The country between headpreken into ridges. The roads are good and favorable

to the passage of artillery and commissary teams.

All facts point to a desperate battle when our troops
pass beyond the Chickahominy; though the rebels have boasted before that they meant to fight, and have after

Richmond papers of Saturday have been received here shall not be surrendered without a battle. The Virginia if Richmond falls, not to leave their own State. Dissen-sions exist among the border State troops and the troop no regard for the interests of Virginia, and a member of the Third South Carolina, as we see by an order published in the Dispatch, was recently cashiered for insult, ing his superior officer—"Specification 2. Saying, in an er, that Virginians were more cowardly than the damped Yapkees."

regard for McClellan amounts to positive worship. The General will proceed cautiously, leaving no avenue open to defeat; and I am sure that we shall occupy Rich before another fortnight. The Pamunkey is now filled arriving by thousands of tons daily. The army has been rapidly advanced within the past two days. We are

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The River Batteries.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]
Everything has been quiet at the river batteries since Thursday last, the enemy's gunboats not having made their appearance since the engagement of that day.

It is the opinion of officers of skill who have made reconnoissance at Drury's Bluff that the position possesses number of extraordinary advantages, which make i tenable against all the enemy's gunboats that can be tonois against at the enemy's gunous that can be brought against it. One considerable advantage is that, owing to the sinussities of the river and the conformation of the banks, the enemy must find it impossible to engage the batteries at a distance over six hundred yards, and that therefore, no foars need be entertained of long

range artillery.

We learn that there is great need at the batteries of negro labor. There were few negroes employed there yeaterday evening, while our soldiers were toiling in litting heavy timbers and to all sorts of ardnous and

Movements of Gen. Johnston's Division.

(From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.] General Johnston's forces have now occupied a line in the vicinity of Richmond so as to cover the (river) batteries from any land attack.

We, of course, do not enter into any details of the recent movement of General Johnston's forces, beyond the general statement that it is supposed to have contributed to the safety of the city of Richmond.

Everything has been quiet on General Johnston's line ince their recent movement, with the exception of an unimportant cavalry skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, in which we suffered no less.

Rebel Speculations as to the Utility of Gunboats in the Attack on Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]
The time has passed when Richmond could be taken by gunboats. Although much work remains to be don the fortifications to render them secure from land attack and siege operations, it may be regarded as one cortain thing, that the enemy will not ascend the rive in vessels. The position of Drury's Bluff pessesses a natural strength scarcely to be conceived by those who The turn of the river that brings the boats in sight is only she hundred yards distant. The bluff is a high ridge or comb. To shell even an uncasemented battery there from any distance would be a difficult, if not im possible, operation. The river is not a hundred yards wide, and the entire banks appear to have been created for the express use of sharpshooters. If we cannot stop the Yankees there we had just as well give up all idea of

was too strong for the Galena, the Monitor, and five other crack vessels. None of them were able to test the lena alone, the heaviest iron clad vessel of the United states navy, dared to come within two hundred and by her comrades, and none of them will be likely to re-

Without a land army of sufficient force to surround and overcome the Confederate troops who defend the place, it is impregnable. Two deductions may be made from the late affair in the James. First, that gunboats are impotent in rivers with any bluff or bank su elevated to throw something like a vertical fire upon them. Secondly, that Richmond must be considered hereafter as an interior inland town, not attainable by the naval force of the enemy, to be fought for and de

Indeed, when the history of this war is reviewed i from his gunboats has been to frighten bad office worse troops into surrendering positions which they night have continued to hold. Nowhere have the gun house affected either real damage or extensive slaughter coming up in deep water. At Donelson the gunbe were smashed: at Island No. 10 they did no harm: at Drury's they were beaten by three guns. Fortunately those guns had the crew of the Merrimac to work then and not Yahoes, ignorant of discipline and comman and military business

Davis Inclines Too Much to Fasting and Prayer to Suit Some of his Subjects. [From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

The President proclaimed last Friday to be a day of official prayer and religious ceremony, and it was so observed. The departments were closed, and the necessary work of this trying period was brought to a stand sti for twenty four hours. Never has any one year seen so many of these affairs. It is hoped that the latest is the last The country has had quite enough of them. Religion is the or formal injunction; and though it is well that a govern ment should pay proper respect to the religious cere racy. In truth, these devotional proclamations of Mr Davis have lost all good effect from their repetition, are regarded by the people as either cant or evidence of mental weakness, and have become the topic of unpleasant reflection with intelligent men. Picty is estiunpleasant reflection with intelligent men. Picty is esti-mable; but energy, common sense; impartial justice, courage and industry are also qualities very useful to rulers and to nations. It is to the diligent employmen the faculties God has given us that we obtain His When we find the President standing in a corner tellin his beads, and relying on a miracle to save the country power of the government to defeat the enemy, the effect is de pressing in the extreme. When the ship springs aleak the efficient captain does not order all hands to prayers, but to the pumps. The same newspapers that are President Davis has just been "confirmed" in the Episcope wrch. Perhaps the authority of an eminent divine in that church may have weight with him. His name wa Muhlenburg, and one Sunday in 1774 he closed his last ermon with the words, that there was "a time for all things; a time to fight, and that time had now come." Having pronounced a benediction, he deliberately pulled off his gown and appeared before his astonished congregation in complete uniform. Then, descending the pul-pit, he ordered the drums at the church door to beat for recruits. His regiment was the first erganized for the trine, that "there is a time for all things," may be well recommended for the consideration of all conside

More "Handwriting on the Wall." DEFACING PROPERTY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.] The citizens of Richmond had their patriotism shocked again yesterday morning by treasonable writings apthe existence in our midst of a feeling in sympathy with the sentiments therein set forth; but rather look upon it as the malicious work of some lawless characters, wh their mischievous doings under the laws, by the imposi-tion of a fine for the defacement of public property. There may be a traitorous design in it, but we do not

believe it. Still the thing may work evil by augmentin naturally excite in all minds. For this reason citi would be justified in visiting upon any one found so meanly engaged summary punishment, sudden and se-vere, on the spot. Let the midnight "chalkers" look out, whoever they be, whether secret foe in our midst or mischief makers at large. There is vengeance steep ing for such, and it may fall when not looked for.

Union Prisoners (Civilians) Sent South

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 10.]
GONE SOUTH.—A number of prisoners confined in various places about town on charges of being spies, traitors: &c., were last Thursday morning shipped to Saulabury North Carolina. Those confined in Henrico county jail on being taken out preparatory to being sent to the Southern cars, informed the jailor that it was well they were not left a day longer, as they would in the nex twenty-four hours have gotten out. On examination it was found that two of the prisoners—Stan on and another-had, with broken pieces of crockery dug a hole twelve feet deep through the floor of cell, passing entirely under the walls of the fail. At the Propost's office Stanton told Alexander he expected to have the pleasure of efficiating as Jack Ketch for him in less than

Proceedings of the Virginia Legislature on the 17th.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

Mr. WYNER offered a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Governor be, and no is hereby, authorized and requested to use such means as, in his judgment, he may deem necessary to place obstructions in the James and Appomatica rivers, in addition to those in the said rivers, erected by the Confederate government; and that for the furtherance of this object he be authorized to impress men and teams, and that this resolution be acted upon without delay.

Mr. Anderson, of Botetourt, said he thought this mov was very impolitic. It was proposed, by this measure, to set our military generals aside, and give General Letcher sway. (Laughter.) He thought this was a A VERY WISE PRECAUTION.

The House agreed to a slight amendment of the Senate o the House bill authorizing a temperary change in the gat of government in certain contingencies. EREPING UP CONFEDERATE NOTES AT PAR.

REFINO UP CONVENERATE NOTES AT PAR.

Mr. ORMAIN offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the select committee just appointed inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it punishable by imprisonment to refuse Confederate notes in payment of any existing debt, or for the purchase of any articles, and in the ovent of such refusal, postpoung the payment of said debt for —— years, and with interest. The House then took a recess to await the report of th

of Botetourt, presented the report of the committee which em-raced the original resolution of Mr. Anderson

and an additional resolution, instructing our Ser and representatives in Congress to endeavor to procur the passage of a bill making Treasury notes of the Confederate States a legal tender.

The resolutions were passed. Yeas, 41; pays, 24. That Mysterious Visit of the French

Minister. [From the Richmon | Ke of cor, May 19.]

We have some curious and interesting intellige

with respect to the late mysterious visit to Richmond of Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington. It appears that, on leaving Richmond, Count Mercie had no sooner reached Norfolk than he committed des patches addressed to his government to an express steamer lying off Norfolk, by which they were hastily conveyed to a war steamer at New York, which was alexpress boat, immediately started for Franco.

The singular expedition of this transaction, and the air of importance given it by a number of circomstances had created immense sonsation in the foreign diplomatic

circle in that city.

We are positively assured that, on the return of Coun Mercier to Washington, the British Minister had depute his Secretary to proceed instantly to Annapolis and take a steamer there for Norfolk, en route to Richmond; and pedition to this city.

The impression was that Count Mercier had taken as

advantage in his mysterious trip to Richmond, of which event the Washington government was wholly unadvised, and had laid the foundation of a treaty between France

and the Southern confederacy.
On the return of Count Mercier to Washington he was called upon for an explanation by the federal govern-ment, through the polite medium of an invitation from lasted some eight hours. The Count had landed at the navy yard from a French steamer which had her port-

formation; and we leave our readers to make their own tures, without risking any of our own, further than the negative opinion that the visit of Count Mercier to Richmond was something more than a diplomatic recon

Arrival of Robel Prisoners at Roston Boston, May 23, 1862. The steamer Rhode Island, which arrived here from New Orleans to-day, brings forty passengers, principally flicers of the Confederate navy, captured at New Or

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Union Advance in Virginia-The Evacuation of Fort Wright-The Latest west-Development of Union Feeling in North Carolina-The Impending Attack on Mobile-Map of the Scene of Action-Important Proclamation of the President-The Latest News, &c., &c. The mail steamship Ariel, Captain Jones, will leave is port to-day at noon for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for the Pacifice published at half-past nine o'clock this morning gard to the Movements of the Army of Gen. McClellar towards Richmond, Va.; Official Reports of the late ac-tion in James river between the Rebel Batteries and the Union Gunboats; An account of the Evacuation of Fort of the Impending Attack on Mobile by Com. Farragut's Fleet, and a Description of the City and its Fortifications, accompanied with a Map showing the Scene of Operations: Latest news from the Armies in the Southwest; Interest North Carolina, and all important news relative to Progress of the War during the past week; Important Proclamation from President Lincoln pronouncing the Abolition Order of General Hunter "altogether void;" Late and Interesting Intelligence from Europe, and record of all the important events of the day

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Official Drawings of the Kentucky and

elaware State Lotteries.

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That's Your Sort, says Goldfinch, and so says the public, when they observe those new Hats of KNOX'S. Broadway and Fulton street. The peculiar taste exhibited by him in getting up a Hat has made him the pioneer in that business. Almost every one has Knox's style. This accounts for the general appearance of the ladies on Broadway, in order to admire his new style. "It is a duck of a bat," says one. "A perfect beau ideal," says another, &c.

Who Takes the Lend in Fashionable later Why WHITE, the King of Hatters. Look at his plendid styles. 216 Broadway.

Six Fine Shirts for \$8 at MOODY'S, 499 Broadway, Gause Merimo Undershirts, 50 Cents.
MOODY'S new store. 699 Broadway. St. Nicholas Block

The Improved Sloat Elliptic Family A Pair of Good Patent Leather Boots or two dollars, at BARTLETT'S, 372 Grand street, corner of

Brooks', 575 Broadway and 150 Fultor stree:—The largest assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Chidren, a low prices. Balmoral and all other styles in great about

Dogakin Shoes and Gaiters, and Every yie snitable for summer. LORIN EROOKS & SON, 434 roadway, corner of Howard street.

Dogs Do Delight to Bark and Bit ceks, and hence the Show closes to-night. The

Anson's Daguerreotypes, Large Size for 50 cents.—ANSON'S is the only place where you can g a good old fashioned daguerreotype which can always is copied well, which is not the case with an ambrotype carie de visite. ANSON, 589 Broadway. Caries de Visite four for \$1.

Wanted to Buy Out-Some Good Store or paying business, not exceeding \$2,000, for which cast down will be paid if a good bargain can be had. Address Cash, tox 2009 Herato odice. Eight Cartes de Visite for \$1, a

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